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No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
31	E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany.....	Diphtheria antitoxin, antimeningococcic serum, anti-pneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, normal horse serum (liquid and dried), jequiritol serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, and leucofermantin (antitryptic sheep serum).
32	Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany.....	Tuberculin (Rosenbach).
33	American Biologic Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Antirabic virus.
34	The Béraneck Laboratory, Neuchatel, Switzerland.	Tuberculin (Béraneck).
35	Dr. Carl Spengler, Davos-Platz, Switzerland.	I. K. immune blood.
36	Dr. C. L. McDonald, Cleveland, Ohio...	Bacterial vaccines.
37	Western Biological Co., Kansas City, Kansas.	Do.
38	Laboratorio di Terapia Sperimentale (Bruschettini), Genoa, Italy.	Tuberculosis serum-vaccine.
39	Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Gans, Oberursel, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany.	Antidysenteric serum.
40	Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, Sacramento, Cal.	Antirabic virus.
41	Arkansas Pasteur Institute and Hygienic Laboratory, Little Rock, Ark.	Do.
42	Sophian-Hall-Alexander Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antirabic virus, normal horse serum, and bacterial vaccines.
43	The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill..	Bacterial vaccines.
44	The Greeley Laboratories, New York City.	Do.
45	The Beebe Biological Laboratories, St. Paul, Minn.	Do.

### NOTE ON LEPROSY IN RATS.

By J. R. RIDLON, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

From August 29 to December 30, 1912, there were 5,700 rats dissected and examined for plague infection at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, all these rats having been caught in the city of Mayaguez.

Although primarily examined for plague other lesions were noted and among the 5,700 rats examined three rats with leprosy were found.

*Rat No. 1.*—Full grown male *Mus norvegicus*, showed subcutaneous nodules and thickening of subcutaneous tissue and patches of alopecia. Several nodules presented surfaces ulcerated through the skin.

Axillary glands of both sides enlarged, smears from the nodules, ulcerated surfaces, and enlarged glands showed leprosy bacilli in large numbers. They showed the characteristic properties of cell inclusion and acid-fast staining. Internal organs showed no macroscopic lesions.

*Rat No. 2.*—Full grown male *Mus norvegicus*. Presented subcutaneous nodules with ulcers through skin. Axillary and inguinal glands were enlarged. Smears from nodules, ulcers and glands positive for leprosy. Spleen was soft and enlarged, but all other internal organs were normal. Smears from spleen and liver negative for leprosy.

*Rat No. 3.*—Full grown male *Mus norvegicus*. Showed enlarged axillary glands, subcutaneous nodules and skin ulcers. Smears from nodules, ulcers and glands positive for leprosy. Internal organs were normal macroscopically and smears were negative.

The proportion of infected rats to the total number examined was 0.00052 per cent.

Human leprosy is present in the island.